The Itlemphis Appeal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55. HEADQUARTEES W/STERN DEPARTMENT, ! HE Denoted contracting the lorges desires in tall the attention of the Army to the men ordinate commings of the foi wing ment offeres of Colonel J. S. Cop. C. W. Keep emigrary A. Cop. W. W. Leabe, company C. Cap. J. On Roard Williams, company C. Cap. J. Cap. J. Cap. J. Registry C. Cap. J. Registry C. Cap. J. Registry C. Cap. J. Cap. J. Registry C. Cap. J. Serjevin, Co. J. Cap. Law John Company D. Cap. J. Cap. May John Company H. company it; Cup ale John Campbel enumie it; trapt, A. Lejenne, com; any I; Capt, William I, Dette,

These officers having without so'h ti y, absudoned was to lodge complaints against their commun efficier, have been promptly ordered under art at and each meder gen d to Brigadic General Ferrey, com-metaling at No. 18, to be confued at For Morana. The Unustal commending regrets that to water or duct so a rangely in a chiract with the many accent to enaces or heroic behavior of the regiment to which they having but the mail proper to publish to the Ar-m) but only his manuparoval or such as a of insubordi Le princity due to I will commission.

By CHARLE of Gen. BRACKFORED. GEORGE WM. HETNY. OLO, G. GAENER. A. A. Gen rel-

"EXTRACT," HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, } CORINTE Rist, M. v 24 h 1812. General Orders No. 54.

I All offers and privates absent from their compact for ever days, without leave, that be a compact out the emission of Army, and he so shiered as deserters, but when arrested, that he remarks an exclusive. The knowns will use he post shed in all the neverthere exertich. By command of Gen Beautition no. GRENT. GLUDGE WM. GRENT. Accept that of a art.

GEO. G GARNER, GENERAL ORDER NO. ---

READQUARTERS INT CORPS ARMY OF THE The slading to comply with the prider within the pe-all accompressibled, will be arrested and treated as

By order of Major Clote at POLE. GRUNGIA W.I. LIAMSON. BADQUARTERS LY CORPS ARMY OF THE ?

CORESTH, May DRE 1802 Special Orders No. 51. All leave of absence granted to officers or me

reared to report to their respective assurancers that By order of Maj r General Fotok

NOTICE: OFFICE OF MISSISSIPATION THE LIEVILROAD)

Rolly Ermsur, May 19th 1862. Neons queffer? the recupation of New Orients

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From the New York Sunday Mercury, June 1.]

ined, and the manner of carrying it on so due- penditure of men has been enormous. av and concration, crase at all.

law against the callets of those who have at not be produced a theusand effective men. A he best, and judged the only possible way of died strong, lat numbered at the battle only americing or restoring the fermer is by preserved.

n is found even in his last proclamation re- phics exercise such a supposed power, are questions upon us for one year!

ther than maintain, the government, This want, then, of a fixed and definits policy | been placed hors du combdes all ingitive slaves from his camp: another i entires the authority of the Constitution and and in the brave and invincible hosts of the letter to Halleck, and Thompson's request for a

a hat the war is really waged for, or what is to se its issue. And the fact of it is uncertainty pon the people in the revolted States is, to at the only just and desirable object of the wa e, the restoration of the Union upon the C itution, and to protract bustillines ad infinita for what reasonable hope is there that the Cor crates will lay down their arms and retur eir allegiance to the Constitution if the Ad onfederate States could have in the event of heir coming back to their loyally.

It not only seems like, but it is, a ground om which it derives all the power and a herity that it rightfully possesses. They wit xect respect for law, must themselves respelaw. If these who are set in authority ever people do not faithfully observe the laws th are appointed to administer, and keep stri berties under such rulers. Hence cours a repetic exercise of power by the government, such enlawful use of power to put it down not only ustifies pervistance in a rebel ion originally un

are rapidly pushing the country. Under oir baneful inthence, a war for the vindication constitutional authority is fast drifting into a onflict without any a'm but the e nquest or exemination of several millions of our own por ole, and without any other insideation than that f blind resen sent and hate. Such a war aust be burbs '14, destruc ive and interminable t rever, at I I, can end in restoring the ele all we wish to say-Mr. Lincoln desires, as w lieve he does, to preserve the Union by redu g the Confederates to cubmission, and bringg back into the Fede al fold the States while e seceeded from it, he must, in all his off atta that end, se Constitutionally.

Every page s'it tound not to put down the re loe, whether done by him or his subordinates tifies the tebellion, while it encouvages an ppress them is unlawful, resistance to it b nes a voluntary not. The u-urpation of the vernmentralses a criminal lusurrection agains e legitimate authority, into a just and landable itest against military despotism. We hope est earnestly, that the war rightly conductr right ends, may be successful. . Hat to ocesstul, its object must be just and its could lawful.

etter to the Lynchburg Republican in the felowing patriotic and stirring strain: We would say in conclusion, that we don't moud Enquirer.

nean to be whipped; we will fight till the last an falls, but surrender never; for where, I ask the anothern arm that is not perved to double s strength when we read the precismation of at inferious scoundrel, Butler ! or when we

No, soover than yield one inch of ground to

Lincoln's Grand Army-Where is it? 'rom the Richmond Enqui et.)

This is a question which many persons are A comprehensive view of the pending war in anxiously asking, but which few or none can its present aspect, contains everything not only suswer. It some one could tell us how the war to excite hope but to inspire glowing confidence sill be conducted from this time forth-upon in the triumph of the Confederate cause. Our duration and its result. But, unhappily, the avenues to trade undisturbed, they fear to lay a slicy of the war has thus far been so undater- tax sufficient to pay the interest; but their ex

will come to an end, or whether it will, in our vocating the enlistment of negro soldiers, re- 23th ult : ferred to the deleterious effects of the Southern A large met city of the people have supposed of mate on the Nouhern soldiers, and said, that hat the only real purpose of the war was, to lows, a year ago, had sent five full regiments defend the authority of the constitution and the to the field, and now out of them all there could moted to overthrow them, and that as the prisoner taken at the battle of Williamsburg mion of S ates is founded on the Constitution, stated that his regiment kit Maine twelve har

ing the latter. But sales the conflict of arms began, the method of presecuting it and the they emisted at the beginning of this war, ends for which it is prosecuted, have been as seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty thouvarious and unsettled as the views and interests sand men. All that are left of them are now in of the administration. We believe that the the field. The enemy have no reserves. This President has been, and is, honestly desirous to is preved by the fact that when they lately coning the States together ugain, in peace and sider d their capital in dauger, they had to call narmony, upon the colabaris of the Constitution. for the militia, and to seduce them by the prom-But Mr. Lincoln has not, as yet, declared for ise to keep them only three months. It is corim a f a di thet policy in this war, and com- robusted by the further fact, that when McClelrelieu all who are under him to conform and and lian and Haileck have begged for reinforcements. ers to it. As to several great fundamental and they have been constant beggars, they could nestions of Constitutional power and executive only be gratified by weakening other com-ity, to has been reserved and equivocal, when mands. In this manner it was that Banks says ald have been explicit and determined, he was victimized; pethaps, however, in that tiking instance of this strange want of deccase Jackson was merely robbed of greater tro-

mg the recent atrocious edict of Gen. Hun- The forces of the enemy are McClellan's and In that case, instead of frankly and posi- Hall ck's symmands, say 100,000 each: Mcdenying all constitutional power, either in | Dowell's, Saields' and Fremont's, say 50,000; abordinates or in himself, to declare the ab- Burnsides', Hunter's and Butler's, say 50,000 tion of slavery, or of any other institution of they must be small for they have kept very still State or S ates, under any electristances what. Besides these, they have but lew scattered dethis of the army, to declare the slaves of any they are too liberal. But putting the aggregate date or States free, and whether at any time, in at 550,000, and there remains a balance of 350, any case, it shall have become a necessity indis- | 000, or 400,000 to be set down as the consump-

The Herald states the present strength of the ists who left Mr. II chansn's cabinet without which, under my responsibility, I receive to The tisraid states the present strength of the the stain of dishonor upon his name, myself." This I aves the whole question in northern army at 500,000, and the Confederate doubt, when Mr. Lincoln ought to have seen army at 400,000 as above stated. We do not hat no "necessity in dispensable to the mainten- believe that Lincoln has near 500,000 men in his thee of the government" could ever arise to camps; but even that number would show a di two prisoners recently captured near Fort He astify such a usurpetion of power as would vi- minution of 250,000 f.o.n what the Heald says man, Tennessee, (and released under parole not olate the Constitution, and therefore subvert, they started with. Where are the rest? They to bear arms against the Confederacy until regu have got their southern farms, or have otherwise | iarly exchanged), and to see what Gen. Hallock

all nt is concerned, has led to conflict of and desireyed, but wherever they stand conmust and action, both in the Cabinet and ar- fronted with ours, it is we who seek the fight and y, as well as in Corgress. One general ex- they who shun it. At Corinth and at R chmond | Dreux | It might be ungenerous, after the very they prefer to burrow and dig, and although pleasant interview we had, but our efficers could the them to seek refuge within his lines; a lifey have come to whip us, decline the gage of of and trakes to emarcipate several millions | buttle. The excuse they give is that we outthem by a stroke of his | en. A Cabinet off. | number them. The strategy on which they rely, reled praemers, and that they were desirous of in his report, proclaims that he ab-lition of its to cut if our resources, and to conquer us, avery is a necessary incident of the war. The condent cuts out the passage and desvows the mies, but as undern incres. The New York Hercertime. Congress, at one time, resolves that sid exults over the idea that food is to tall us: " COL THOMPSON AND CAPT DREUX. that our medicine cheet is empty; and that thus of the States, but intended merely to assert and and the sick man is to die for want. I medicine - talk filled up the intervals, while Beauregard's

> Our enemies are destined to disappointment here as in other things. We are boldly controntand overmatched them there. One half of the great army under whose rushing tread on pryday the very earth shook-is gone. The other baif are overswed, and digging and trenching Midsummer is almost there. The malaria, so deadly to strangers, will soon rise from the hem fatal fevers and sches and agonies The ie enemy's last hope will die.

your confidence, and renew your energies, and a g'orious result will crown your efficte! The Enemy's Designs Upon Chattanoogn-

On yesterday, in announcing the fact that the enemy had retired from before Chattanooga, we apressed a doubtles to his future designs upon that important point. We are now satisfied as to his designs. The attempt, and a formidable one it will be, will be scon made to capture that city. The evidence is before us. From the best an hority, we learn that the enemy are encamped some eighteen miles below Chattanooga, on ust figlie, but drives it to an extreme which tacked that city on Saturday and Sonday last, unity involves the whole State in revolution having fallen back that far. That force is now engaged in rawing lumber, and appear to be With them is a gunboat, some two miles and a fistboat with stationary power put on for propelling it, and has three pieces of cannon on board lets under cover of its guns, in crossing the river with troops. Such is the position now of the enemy, and such are his preparations for an-

other advance upon Chattanooga nough, and that great confidence is reposed in him, and his ability, with his forces, to defend successfully that city. The citizens, as well as the military there, are determined not to surreng-ilant determine i as which, we trust, will result in d feat of the enemy's designs.

sconting party consisting of twenty members of ance, who succeeded in overtaking and sur-

immediately after the battles, that the heat of the weather would have become intolerable, and have because intolerable, and because the St Charles was the bitterest pli have because intolerable, and yet: but still all this would only give them the

J. M. SHAW & UG...

EXTLICE BY THE ENEMY.—The schooler that being any state of the series of the ser

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR. As army correspondent of the New York Tribum gives a graphic account of the interfore sundown.

course which took place between the two armies recently commonting each other at Corinth, un what principles and for what objects-we might enemies have not only run up a public debt so der a flag of truce borne by a detachment under count will be found highly interesting. Col T, it will be seen, is highly complimented by

A PLAG OF TRUES. McCook's division of Buell's army, and Port yal Sherman's, of Thomas' army, with some her troops, were under orders to make a recon ward the enemy's lines " yestarday morningere awaiting their approach. I soon had most perfect harmony. son to rejoice at the lucky determination. G licping out on the old leading Corinth ond past Hallech's new headquarters, I soon eft the camps and the ferming regiments to the rear. Presently the grand guard came in sight, then smaller curposts of pickets, and finally,

youd, of a tall, grey-coated private, hearing a only take you up to our camp, we would give white flag, explained the phenomenon. Riding up, I was introduced to Col. Thompson, of Gen. Beauregard's stell The cordial warmth of manner, the fine head, expressive features, and grizzly beard and moustache were not notamiliar in Washington, even so late as ver short of civil revolution, he tells us that, tachments, that would and up but little. The the beginning of the present year. It was Mr let or it by competer t forme, as commander foregoing figures add up 300 000; and we think | Buchanau's well-known 8 cretary of the Interior, the Hon. Jacob M. Thompson, Mississippi milii mare, ex Congressman from the very district on whose soil he now stood under a flag of ensable to the maintenance of the government tion of the North in men, in waging their wat truce, and a man still entitled to Northern re-

The colonel had been sent in by Gen. regard to turn over to Gen. Halleck some sixty would agree to in the way of a general system to the was against the rebellion, so far as the Andreton y is the Northern army thus reduced of exchanges. He was escorted by Beautenot repress their suspicion that there was anlearning precisely where our lines were, and

They had of course been stopped North are to sweep over our land Poor, degra- personal interview were taken back to head del creatures! I at ad of the noble eagle inverters, and suswers awaited. Both the role pouncing from some towering el if upon his vig- tiel and Capt. Druex made themselves as agreerous picy, we have here a miserable busica'd able as possible, and there was a sort of tach unde standing, by which both sides avoided unpleasant sul jects. The grounds of complaint the South had against the North were alluded ing them in the field, and we have intimidated to for a moment, but with Col. Thempson's

They were profuse in their expressions of regret that the war should have broken out at all. and particularly butter egainst the abolitionists We don't like bight you northern men, swamps in which they are for ified, and give said Col Thompson, "it grieves us to think of having to met men we like as we do you in batcampaign, in short, is a most over on the South | the; we want to fight your abolition sts. I know," n soil. It is now with wisdom and forecast he continued, "you have very law of them here ; curish and develop our resources, and provide but it you could collect a regiment of them I'd for the comfort and health of our seldiers, and pick out a regiment of our fire-eaters, and have th m brought out face to face in an open field Courage, ye soldiers a d citizens of the Con- I'd be willing to shide by the result, go which Ye see what a vast work has already way it would. But we don't like to have to fight

seen done! R-double your blows, and rekindle "I do regret one thing," he said again, addressing bimself to the officer commanding the pickets of the 17th Onio, Col. Connell, whom he and known as an old-line Democrat, " and that a, that the old Democratic party is permitting itself to be used by the abolitionists, and is now absolutely under their control ' Col. Connell disputed the proposition. "You'll see how i son. "Even now you can see how Congress is dritting, and the current is sure to set, and stronger and stronger in the same direction' But you might have checked the current if your members had stayed in Congress," suggested a bystauder. "Oh, no! we might, perhaps, have pushed off the evil day a little further, but that was all. Abolitionism is going to sweep everything before it, just as we foresaw it would. It was just as well to meet the matter now as any time, but we did not expect you salt below their present encampment. It is a narthern D moorals to help swell the Abolition

"O :e of the sad lest of all the sad things h objet of this craft, doubtless, being to tow this war, said the colonel again, "is in cases like this: Lieut. -- is in our army. He has two brothers with you. One of them, some Spring, where he fought too, and he has never vet been able to learn whether he died or not Can guy of you tell me !" Unfortunately none of us knew, and so the family suspense remains unbroken notwithstanding the coloner's kindly

At d then followed inquiries almost innumerder the city, but to hold on to it, let the enemy able, about old ir ends on the other side. Amorg shell it as much as they please—a patriotic and others, Col. T. asked after Mait Martin, of Columbus. I told him of his b ing the editor of merchants, states that it was rumored in Stann- the colonel. "Very glad, indeed, I assure a said that the orderly sergeant of Capt.

upon reaching some place near Mount Jackson, district. "I know, of course that he is doing were surrounded by about four hundred of the well, but will be get to Congress again." It enemy and taken prisoners. Col. Ashby soon was particularly pleasant to be able to assure obtained information in regard to their capture. him that the Legislature was supposed to have and dispatched a body of men to their assists stumbled on a wise precaution in that case. "You havn't heard of your taking Richmond counding the enemy. Upon finding they were | yet, have you!" We told him we had not dissurrounded, the enemy, it is stated, killed thit- patches to that effect yet, but that we could 'enteen of the men whom they had captured. Iy expected them within a few days "You which so exasperated the last party sent out by | won't get them," said he; "you're not going to ment, who had participated in both days' tight Ashby, that they killed nearly the entire Fed- take Richmond without a much harder fight the la'e battle before Richmond, concludes a leval force, showing quarter to none. This is than you're counting on." The loss of New told as one of the many rumors in circulation Orleans, Persacola and Norfelk was freely adyou can't subjugate the South. Your confiscation, which, stave it off as you will, in Congress,

solt an county, I would rather see every river, care and branch in the Southern Confederacy rivers and branch in the Southern Confederacy rivers and branch in the Southern Confederacy rivers and while the state of the state of the state of the confederacy rivers and while the state of the confederacy rivers and the providence seems to the providence seems to the providence seems to the state of the confederacy rivers and the providence seems to design the providence seems to the pr

and but for the "U. S." brand some of our animals might have transferred their allegiance, I'von the Mississipplant and have been enjoying another government be-

RALLICE'S REPLY TO BEAUREGARD. At last the officers returned from Hallrok's headquarters. The general could not consent en form some telerably reliable opinion as to vast, that with all their ports open and all their Col. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. The achem an equal number in exchange. Col. tuating, that it is impossible to say how or when Senator Grimes, of lows, in a late speech adlowed to go no further, but he was too polities as well as too gentlemanly to manifest nov open atisfaction. He must complain of the United States, however, for its course with reference to the Funhange of prisoners. I had soded loved ones entranted to you, that he will exerciois since in force " beyond S ven Mile Creek needless barbailen to the war, and its practice was in direct violation of the usages of civilized nations. Certainly the South had done enough band! son! look the future of subjugation he movement to begin at half-past eight mutious. Certainly the South had done enough fighting to entitle herself to treatment as at least take, I resolved to avoid the crowding in the a fighting power. There was too much good oads while the troops were marching, by rid sonse in this to give any ground for dispute, and his direct for, HIS MORTAL ENEMY. ing on shead of them to our outer pickets, and so the interview ended, as it had begun, in the

> over to car efficers, a descriptive roll was produced, and sixty-two released prisoners answered very jayfully as their names were called. Col-Connell inquired if they wished them sworn not within a mile of the camps, came the last picket to bear arms against the Confederacy till regu-Lo king down the next mrn of the road, larly exchanged. Oh, we've attended to that eyond the two or three blue coats on duty, I already," said Col. Thompson, "and I guess noticed a group of one re, among when wer- it's pretty well impressed on their minds." Some two c neplemous for the gandy uniform of the sie was produced, and rebels and not mists alike Confederate stury, while the presence, just be drank out of the same tin cup. "If we could you something better," said one of our officers." Ob, never mind," replied a rebel with a quizzical look, "we expect to entertain all you gentlemen at our quarters pretty soon, and depend on it, this party shall have the best old brandy PARTING WITH REBELS.

The prisoners-a sorry looking set-were

The leave-taking grew protracted. Flash one had something to say or nek. Hands were sha ken with marked cordiality all around. "May we meet again under pleasanter auspices," said Col. Thompson, and there wasn't one of the p : spect, as the only one of the resigning secession- ry that did not fervently echo the wish, and inwardly hope that he might some day have an op-

por usity to do a kindness to this officer of Beauegard's stell Buf at last there was no excuse or waiting lo ger. Mon ting their homes, the colonel and captain waved a final adieu, and with um overed heads rode on, the body gund whieled in behind them, every man litting lineap as s passed our officers, and so under the white isg the courteous rebels left us. May our balls and shells deal lightly with that party in the coming day ! The Lines Round about Charleston-A.

Sharp Engagement on James' Island.

During the entire af ernoon of Tuesday, the cessant and leave cannonading from the ection of Jam s' Island, plainly intimated that sharp work was going on somewhere in that neighborhood. In the evening we ascertained the cause of the firing. Our heavy gun and mortar bat eries were shelling the intrench hich has landed upon James' Island. A vigorous fire was kept up on Monday against the cumbonts in the Stone river, with marked . Heet The gunbeats were forced back, and the most of one of the propellers was shot away, disabling her in such a manner as to render it necessary or another steamer to tow her off.

The enemy's forces on James' Island are suamped chi tiy on Legare's and Grimball's intations, and it is said that they paraially occupy Rivers' p'an'ation These places are upon se S one riv r, west of, and just above Battery Island. According to the statement of a prisoner taken on Monday, the stongth of the marauders at this time is a'x een regiments, but a few more regimen's were daily expected to arrive. This force is now industriously at work intrenching its positions, probably with the view of making them scener or later, a base of operations against the city.

But it is scarcely likely that, at a point

lose to Charleston, the Yank es will be allowed o arrange matters precisely according to their own "notions." There is every disposition on he part of our gallant boys, who hold our times in that quarter, at once to clear the corner of the island now hold by the invader, and yesterday afternoon the work was begun.

At half-past three o'clock a Confederate force. consisting of the forty-seventh Georgia regiment, Col. Williams, Hagood's regiment, South Caroica volunteers, the Louisiana battalion of infantry, and a section of Preston's light battery. attacked the enemy on Grimball's plantation, at a point about a mile, and a half beyond the Presbyterian Church. The advance of ou troops had to be made for the distance of about a mile over a low swampy tract of ground, in travellog which they were necessarily placed at a d sadvantage by being considerably acattered On emerging from the awamp, our men on countered the Yankees, who were rapidly driven back for a distance of about three hundred yards, and to within one hundred and fifty yards of the river. Here the retreat of the enemy was covered by a sharp fire from his battories, and also from a gunboat, which, until then unseen, had been lying in the stream.

At this juncture, Cal. W l'iams ordered two companies of the 47th Georgia, (Cap ains Wil liams' and Cones'.) which were in the advance. to charge the enemy's battery, which they did in months ago, was soverely wounded at Mill gellant style, not si betanding their numerical weakness. Our boys had to pass through a field thic ly strewn with felled trees, behind whiel the Yankees sheltered then selves while dol ing their fire. For a time the light was quite so ere. The two companies that charged were Wire Giass", men, well known to be among the best market on in the South, and their volleys were terribly effective. But the c ncentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, gunbost and musketry, was so murderous that our fittle handful of mer, unsupp sted, were compelled to retire, the Statesman: and when I added with a title of mer, unsupported, were compelled to retire, of mel ce aforethough, for which I trust Mati A letter received in this city, on Saturday, for which is the second of being a pretty fair Second of the first Cap'. Williams, of the Wo Gorgia, was need and the captained of liams company was killed. Our total loss had not been definitely ascertained at the time that his cavalry and two pieces of artillery, whe, chances for re-election were from the Columbus that it will not exceed fifty-killed, wounded and missing. These casualties occurred chiefly in the 47th Georgia regiment. In Col Hagood's regim int there was but one man wounded. enemy's loss is believed to be much heavier than

the fight was for the possession of a wood some or Trent, which reached Havana on the 35th distance in advance of the enemy's lines, and ult, it was confidently asserted by leading merwhich the Yankees had marched out to occupy. chants that the recognition of the Confederate on stion him. Finding there was no further use time i sist that they shall be properly adminisn Staunton, and we give it for what it is worth, mitted, and the immense advantage thus gained Three times we drove the enemy back, and fi- S ates by France had taken place. without venching for its authenticity. - Rich acknowledged. But it all won't do, gentle | nally su c eded in holding the wood. Our loss | Our into mant, who is an intelligent gen l mour You may take some of our cities, but in killed, wounded and missing was just sixtyfive. The enemy's force consisted of one regi- the recent visit of M. Merc'er to Richmond, had ment of injustry, two batteries of artillery, and reference to the then proposed recognition of our The delightfully cool weather of the past day you are bound to come to, and your subjugation a squadron of cavalry. Our own force, which government by France, which has since been or two is the very thing for the wounded in the means simply extermination. It's too great an was scattered over a defensive line of some ex- consummated, if not yet publicly proclaimed ink of all the wrongs we have suffered at the and less suffering. It was to be greatly feared.

It was pretty hard to lose New Orleans, they tarry, a section of Pres'on's battery, and another. Havans that Napoleon has recognized the indicators of the North?

ome it! Ladges and bleeding forms of our kindred and distance of the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and bleeding forms of our kindred and distance on a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to a log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is the middled condition of the wasparn and log to write a letter. He incisted on reading to the freshet is t the stoughth causing, no doubt, emsilerable of lately ordered out in Nashville for the purpose of back!" The order was obeyed, but with evi- on the river bank above, and fixed on the gun-

Invasion-Subjugation. "Briter the fire upon the roll,

Better the shot, the blate, the bluss. Oh, citia in of a frae republic; oh, inharit I constitutional rights; oh, guardian of the ionor of your wives and daughters, and custo dian of the birthright and patrimony of your lines as requested, and he would be willing to children, better, far better, that you incur death reciprocate the release of prisoners by returning every way; that you give house and goods to the flames; that you proclaim and carry practice, death in any and every shape, to the 1 vader who comes to rob you and yours of all that makes life valuable than to surrender to the inveterate live, and find too late, that in doing so you have given the brigand power over th to their lasting injury and to the orneitizion of you, sould Suand forth father ! brother! husequately in the face; shun it not; put it not a-ide; but, faco to faco, meet it as a man sound

Invasion of one people by another, to subju-gate them, means to subdue them utterly; to make them entirely subservient; to enslave, d marched forward, the rebel cavalry t med them grade and demoral zo them; to take from them all rights of manhood; to dispossess them of a property; to render the life of the family and all the sacred ties of relationship a ho rid dream. The invader, successful, is a tyrant without mercy; a despot ruling with the s word er sheathed; a grasping miner; an exacting master; defamer and defiler of the women, hhave and fears the men who have submitted t him and will destroy if he cannot crush the me Subjugation is to tear the lefe from the the least of mes; to make them despitable in th eyes of their women; will make their children

tree them, and the whole world point the tinger of unmitigated scorn at them. Sabjugation mtails alavery, misery, degradation and hopeless degeneration to now posterity, till, in the hope of years, like the writhing worm, some spirits may roused by the overcrushing weight, to ture subjugated people leave to their descendants; in pleas, hopeless o'vil war, muiders, assasine ons, arson, and all the countless exils that atend the strugg! ug · fiorts of a people bound to chains at the feet of power, when at times a spack of the inspiration of freedom touches some more them who have some of the old leaves o

semen within them. Invesion, such as the North now makes upon dis people, il successful, is more than death t s-it strikes at making ours a living drath: it violates every principle of right; it is that kind the robber makes when he invades you house to despoil you and to murder you it you resist. If w would you meet such an invalof your private rights? You would resist him the death : you would show him so quarter till he desisted. Can you! ought you! to d or when greater interests are at stake ! ! no! De th and ONLY DEATH, TO THE INVADER, should ever be our war-cry till the foe leaves our land.

" Ma'e every liouse, and rock, and true And hill, your forty, and fire, and find? Viold not! Our soil shall rather be One waste of flams, one am of blood?

We have lately met and reverses. Shall we erefore despair! Rather let them nerve us to der deeds, to fiercer warfare, to deadlier bate. L ok at Spain in 1805, and see how a few years later she threw the invader from her soil "In 1508, the strength and spirit of Spain

was broken, the enthusiasm was pull, except a few places; Napoleon was perfectly master of the Smate's three hundred and sourceen amend one: he man in the center of the country held the capital the fortunes, the command e great lines of communication; and on the wide military horseon no cloud intercepted his view save the heroic city of Zarajosa on the one side, and a feeb'e army on the other. rustrated Napoleon's plans at the very moment

Men of the South, the invasion of your coun ing on you subjugation to their avarice, and hate and lust, has resulted in the bloody death of many of your heroic defenders; that blood still and ever calls on you to drive from the soil that draul: it the vandals who shed it: that soil is secred as the ultar on which their blood has been offered as a sacrament to the independence of the South. We know, we feel,

"That blood sha'l cry alond and rier.

and we will exultingly show By the death of the brave, by the Godin the skies. There a life in the old land yet, irans. We need not as immend to the attention of ou readers the following simple, toucking, beautiful appeal of the lovely daughters of Now Orleans.

We could add nothing to its melting pathos. Every soldier of the South" who reads it, will pant for an opportunity to avenge the wrongs and insul a so touchingly portrayed : AN APPEAL TO EVERY SOUTHERN SOLDIER. We turn to you in mule agony! Behald our wrongs! Fathers! husbands! brothers! sons! we know there bitter, burning wrongs will be and imprisonment, and to being all confrectors fully avenged-never did southern woman appear | under the articles of war, was passed. It is, n vain for protection from insula! But, for the sakes of our sisters throughout the S.a. h. with Mr. Colfax. ears we implore you not to surrender your cities, in consideration of the deferc less women and

children." Do not leave your women to the bill for the appropriation of bounties under the mercy of this merciless fee! Would'lt not have voluntier set of Ju'y last, the entire sum being the last man be wined out, and let our country been better for New Orleans to have been baid in five millions. mins, and we buried beneath the mass, than that we should be subjected to these untoki suiterngs ! Is infe so priceless a boom that, for the reservation of it, no sacrifice is too great! Ah, benefit. no! al. no! Rather let us die with you, oh, our fathers! Bather, like Virginius, plunge your own sword- into our breasts, saying. all we can give o'r daughters" THE DAUGHERRS OF NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, May 24, 1862

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Confederate port, and who left Havana only few days since, reports that when be left that ity, the prevailing opinion among the leading erchants and intelligent men was that the m ready been acknowledged by the Fr nch Government. The event-had been strongly predict rived some further and authentic details from cial houses gave them peculiar facilities of obthe scene of action, which conflict somewhat taining extract information, and immediately with the statement given above. It appears that after the arrival at Havana of the B itish steam-

men, says that it is believed in Havana that

MOLGAN IN NASHVILLE -A large force was

THE FEBRRAL CONGRESS.

Washington, June 12. - Scale. - Mr Wright presented a position from the member of the bar of the State of Indiana, in relation to the proposed bill for a change in the judicia districts of the United States, asking that Ohio and Indiana still P main in the same district. Mr. Latham called up the resolution to admit the gentleman, claiming to be a Salator from get, to the floor. Mr. Hall said that so far as he knew such ac-

tion was without precedent.

Mr. Laur, of Kansas, said that when the fire S-miters came from Kansas they were not ad-Mr. Latham said if such was the ras- he had

nod sire to press the emberion. The resolution was laid over Mr. Davis offered a resolution relating to G a Suckner, stating that he had seduced the Stat Guard of Kentucky, and had committed treason. and was under indictment for treason against

tucky, and therefore by it-Resolved That said S'mon Buliver Buckner the United States, to be tried for treason whereon and most insulting manner. he stands indicted: Mr. Grimes thought the resolution ought no too government who had been taken prisoner

exchange of prisoners, including Backnet. He The law of nations protects private page and thought we ought not to keep so many of our men principles for the sake of sending back sugared, and this tule has been generally ob-Buckbert to be tried in Kunticky. from fows (Grimes) had any reason for supposing that the rebeis would keep faith and ex change prisoners. After the bettle of Belmont his government surrendered prisoners on a pro mise of exchange, but the rebets, after receiving their man, tainsed to give up onis, and it was Masses. Embrey, and entered their storehous

well known that they refused to deliver up Col | and took away and destroyed most of thel. Corcoran, the other day, after their privateers goods, amounting to several hundred dollars, that been sent down to their. He (Trumbal) they entered A Jordan's store and to k about pen and sting the oppressors; then, in another was willing to make the exchange, but he want we bundled dollars worth of goods. have, will appear the cursed inheritance that a sed to know what assurance where was that the rebel government would keep their faith. Mr. Grimes said the governm at had continued to make exchanges, notwithstanding the had faith of the trbel giveriment. Neither Buckner nor anybody e'se would be given up tollars in cash. They took from James Soul. until we had a like number of privators deliv-

Mr Davis said that the roles of exchangwere settled by the rebels ; that Buckmer was one of the worst traitors, could not be denied and that such a weetch ought not to be exchanged, but to be sent to Kentucky and hung Mr Browning said that while the war was it inding no money. The same effect took progress, the military power had no right to de- from the office twelve law books, and attempted Mr Browning said that while the war was i iver over prisoners of war to the civil authorities If Backner wa hung, it would only heavy araia system of cetaliation On motion of Mr Latham, the r-wolntlen was

postponed till to-norrew.

Mr. Wils in increduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hall introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of efficers sterested with making contracts for the gov of Dr. Wallace Estell, a man seventy years old

The Pacific railroad bill was faken up. Mr. Latham spoke in its favor.

After executive session the Senate adjourned House -Mr. Stephens reported back the tea bill from the committee on ways and meansments, a la ge number of them of an unimportant character-in order to facilitate d limite action. He (Stevens) rec mmended a genera | non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked a committee of conference

Mr. Colfax regarded a conference committee The subjugation of Spain seemed inevitable, a necessary evil, but at the same time they when the genius and vigor of Sir John Moore ought to reduce the disagre ing amendments to & necessary evil, but at the same time they the smallest possible number and then send the gross to leave and become free. atter to the conference committee. He suggusted that this bill should be severely criticised ry by a bigot toe, for the unholy purpose of en- and those who vote for it will have to answer to for money before leaving. Among other herses their constituents. He believed that all the amendments would be considered in three or

Mr. Wickliff's apposed the course recommend ed by Mr. Stevens, on the ground that members would have no opportunity for expressing their hissent to the . Hen ive amendments, nor could they vote against them without vering against he entire bill.

Mr. Kellogg, of Dlinois, said that no considers ion of time should induce the House to deparrom the ordinary mode of legislation. They ought to stay here during the cutire term of their dice, rather than hazard wrong as to a measure such vast importance.

against firty-eight. The House concurred in the report of the committre on conference on the disagneting amend ments to the Iudian appropriation bill. The Sepute bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with the been and are honorably d'scharged on proving one year's to idence, and another to punish fraud ulent contractors, by court married, with fine

freet, the proposition heretofare introduced by mittee on conference on the disagreemen's to the and now, as far as that community is concerne

The House also passed the Senate resolution subjugated by such fiends. We never District of Columbia business was considered The bill for the erec ion of a new penitentiary

This is and juit was defeated. Adjourned. learn that the prisoner, Armstrong, who escaped take supplies, generally paying for them w rom his guard in this city two or three nights taken from private citis ms, (which the Fis since, was captured on Privisy svening by Hon. | scale power think of doing.) yet there is no in W. L. Yancey, and brought to town. He was stance, except among barbarians, where then est seen on Mr. Yanc y's p'antation by a has been a general taking and wanton destru comple of boys, who conversed with him for tion of private property. some time. The stranger asked them a number of questions, showing his entire ignorance of the country. They informed Mr. Yancey, who ERNMENT !- Let show who preach the infallible dependence of the Conf-derate States has at at once concluded that it was a Yankee, and lity of our rulers, and who bristle up if one direct started out to capture him. I, aming he had to find sault with the administration of our government. been seen near a field of core, he placed his ne erament, read the (Powing paragraph from as for some time by persons in Havara, whose gross around it, while he himself entered the cultorial in the Raisigh (N. C.) Standard. W. field agun in hand, and very soon found the in- think with the Standard that this og will be lividual seated on the ground. The man care his name as Wilson, said he was from West by took him to the house, daputed a couple of governments are those who, while they support negroes to guard him, and then proceeded to them with their treasure and blood, at the same for concealment, he acknowledged that his name | tored. Every one feels and knows that published was Armstrong, and that he was a Yankee. He | all dis have been grossly mismanaged, and that was from New Albany, Indiana, and professed reform is exceedingly imports to to be sick of the war, and said he did not wish | work of government is all that could be desired, to be exchanged. He was furn shed with a sup- said it is the right and duty of the people to see the proper authorities .- Mortgomero Adentiser.

The Lynchburg Republican tells the following:

GOOD FOR JACK -An incident occurred with telling them they had brought them there, and Guntersville, and a number of Texas Empers. "be'd be d-d if they should not carry them. The first named company stationed themselves

Plunderings, Robberies, Cutrages and Attention of the Lauders in Middle Ten-

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy the truth of whose s'atemonies are aditorially atforsed, noticing the proceedings of the prest Yankes convention at Nashville, and especially the fourth resolution, "that the forbrurance, moderation and gentlemanly department of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, since their occupation of Tennessee, challenges curhighest admiration," writes to that paper a very lifferentiale. Instead of the fortestane, in degation and gentlemanly deportment," hy enunerales an win st of diess list of plund-riess;

obberies, outrages and atrocities. He says ; There is not a county in which there has not wen the most open and wanton destruction of stoperty; not one in which our lovely women the United States in the district court of Ken have not been insulted, and private citizens a ested and imprisoned without being notitied or the charges against them; and everywhere priought to be transferred to the civil authorises or vate dwellings have been entered in he to best

Take, for instance, the compation of Wis chaster by Ceneral Mitchell's forces, under Gento pass. There were three officers of the l'afted eral Lystle, which continued only for a few days, but in its details-outside of other incidents , by the rebels here now negotiating for a general | this war-has no parallel in civil and warray wen in war as well as the persons of three postax-d by all the civilized nations of Europe Mr. Toumbul wanted to know if the Senator | The town of Winchester made no resistance, or course, has larg no troops; but immediately upon entering the town the V derais broke open the store of Measts. Handley in open daylight and och off all the goods or value-shout one then sand dellars worth. They demanded the key at served many others the same way. Most these goods were taken to headquesters, at the ouss of Mr M Gahee, where the officers stay-They sufered the house of Mrs. Oscar, villow lady, and took seven bundled and fifty at the house of R - B. Cowan, eleven bundled Carlin gold. They took from John W. Carer twenty-five hundred dollars in money. The lemanded the key to the safe of A. S. Colyar rom his ludy, and scarched the safe for money This was done by an officer, who announced his purpose in scarching, and expressed great regret

> rine & maet co They entered the effices of the county and reult court clerks, and battered the sales until they cannot be opened at all. They opened the looks and took the papers of the officers from belt files, extending back fifty years, and benhem into atoms, leaving both rooms half but eep in torn and tattered records. They inch criminately entered private dwellings, taking whatever they could find-going to the house or the kind manner in which he dressed the ounds of prisoners after the battle of Managers, naking no distinction between them and our swn wounded, and finding none of the whitefamily but his three daughters, they cursed and usuited them until they left, even attempting to ake their horses out of their carriage after young ladies started away. At this place they not only took all the bacon and other provisions and, one of the officers making a salifle danket of a fine silk dress. They then broke ip and destroyed nearly all the jurniture; and, after taking their horses on the porch, and dimeing the house most shazefully, they left, not, however, without trying to pursuade the ne-A great number of borses were taken from the

neighborhood, many of which they tried to well the farm of Mr. A. S. Colyar. Several of the timens appealed to the officers about this horse, lling them that he had been imported at great spense, and that the whole country was intested in him : but it all did no good : he was idden off by one of the officers-Major Pugh. I'u some instances, when appeals were mid fficers would place a guard at the houses e sitizens: but to show what this meant, it is only necessary to mention one instance: Mrs Colve meeseded in get ing a guard for her premise he stable. At her instance the guard prevent-Mr. Stevens' motion non-concurring in the edit. In a few hours this guard was ismoved senate's amondments was adopted by eights and another sent in his place, and then ngulthey came to take the more off. The grand was asked to interfere, but his reply was that he was specially instructed to guard nothing but the dwelling house, and the mare was taken. Say, en or eight negro men were taken off, some of whom were ordered from their masters' premises. amendments, one of which embedied Arnold's While one set were at the house of Mrs. A J. bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who have Baird, taking her silver spoons, another set was taking the boots from a progro's feet on the pub-

Is no case did a man's antecedents bave a y thing to do with their course toward him : bu in every instance if the plea was put up that the man had taken no part in the war, and done no hing, the reply was that he was a d-d cownell The House concurred in the report of the com. and they did not think any more of him for that be made the land of desolation, rather than be regulating the employment of convicts in the knew what this revolution was before. W District of Columbia for their improvement and I never fully comprehended the term subjugation We know new what it would be, and as that is necessary to make us a free people is, that we should generally have a foretaste of it. I close by repeating that there is no parallel

WHO ARE THE THUE PRIENDS OF THE GOV.

found, if fraced up, to come from those who have the public test in their mouthe:" The best friends of the State and Confederate per, and then brought to town as d delivered to to it that the government is conducted in this spirit in which it was founded. The cry that those who demand reform are enemi-s of the government, and are assailing the government, has no foundation in fact, but is a mere subjet tuge of those in power to eccape a fair levest